Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Grand Duck ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-The Cotton King. AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Manxman. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Cor-cert and Vaudeville. BLIOU THEATRE—S.—The Flams.
BROADWAY THEATRE—S.—Prince Ananias.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—S:15—A Temperance Town. DALY'S-8:15-Twelfth Night.

EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Masqueraders FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Jacinta. GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Little Christopher Column HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Shenandoah. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Rob Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Milk White Flag. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Der

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-A Woman's Silence. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The New Woman. FROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:20-Too Much Johnson. STAR THEATRE-8:15-To Nemcsis. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:15-Brownles

Index to Advertisements.

	and the same and t
	e.Col. Page.Col
Angusements	
Announcements!	
Auc. Sales Financial. 1	
Board and Rooms	
Business Chances	5 3 Miscellaneous 5
Business Notices	6 1 New Publications 8
Dancing Academies	8 6 Ocean Steamers14
Dividend Notices1	
Dreasmaking	
	Public Notices14
Demestic Situations	
Wanted	6-8 Real Estate
Excursions1	4 4 Religious Notices 7
Financial1	The Publications are a conservation of
Financial Elections 1	4 A Salan by Auction
For Sale	5 4 Special Notices
Help Wanted	
Help Wanted	
Best wanten	
Horses & Carriages	8 6 Winter Resorts 9
Hotels	8 6 Winter Resorts 5 5
Instruction	8 6 Work Wanted 5 5-

Onsinces Monces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLPW. No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y. Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for 39 00; none better at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

etated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune forces are better served by buying their

scriber. Renders are better served by buying their release from a newsicale:

FORCIGN FORTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Work. Tents are must be paid by subscriber. REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in ar unregistered letter, will be at the curver's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune. 134 Nassau-st., New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Brondway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York.

Eurorean Branch, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Street E. C., London, England.

At the HARLEW OFFICES, 150 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifthss., 243 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifthsst., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rates.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Baltimore started from Nagasaki to send marines for the protection of Minister Denby at Peking; Japan, it is said, will increase her demands upon China according to the time hostilities are prolonged. - The Italian Parliament opened; King Humbert's speech from the throne was somewhat coldly received. === Emperor William opened the bridge over the North Sea and Baltic Canal at Levensau and addressed the naval recruits at Keil.

Congress.-Both houses met in regular session and listened to the reading of the President's message.

Hudson Railroad were drowned in an accident near Port Henry, N. Y. === The Walters art collection was left by will to the children of the deceased Baltimore millionaire. = A band of Syrian smugglers were arrested at Detroit. A match game of billiards between Ives and Charles Brewer was elected captain of next year's Harvard football team.

City and Suburban.-The Lexow Committee resumed its investigation of the Police Department. The investigation into the charges against District-Attorney John R. Fellows was begun. Judge Ingraham postponed swearing in the extraordinary Grand Jury until the first Monday in January. - The Coney Island Jockey Club decided to continue racing as in the past; the Jockey Club reinstated W. C. Daly. Sorosis discussed education. ==== The stock market was generally higher, but dull and narrow.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair; slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 35; average, 37%.

Men who undertake to trifle with the Lexow Committee are pretty sure to have a hard time of it. One "Mike" Ryan, a "greengoods" swindler, who was subpocuaed some time ago and refused to respond, was caught in the Court House yesterday and compelled to testify, or at least to go on the stand, where he refused to answer most of the questions put to him. But his reticence did him little good, for Mr. Goff called an officer and had Ryan arrested for disobeying the subpoena. People of this class and those who perjure themselves flagrantly ought to be dealt with as severely as the law permits.

Congress met yesterday in depressing circumstances, and it is not strang that all the proceedings were deadly dull, not excepting the President's message. Vivacity could not be expected in the case of a party which the country so emphatically repudiated less than a month Gloom pervaded the House more completely than the Senate, though nothing of importance was done by either branch. Senator Hill showed the discretion which is the better part of valor by staying away. As the worst repudiated Democrat in the country, he would have been a centre of interest, and no one, doubtless, would have been cruel enough to question him as to the why and wherefore of his "turning-down."

The composition of the various sub-committees appointed by the Committee of Seventy to er subjects of interest to the city regarding which legislation is to be sought, was made lie yesterday. They are nine in number. Among the subjects to be considered are streetcleaning, the disposal of garbage, public schools, civil service, small parks, and tenement-house reform. The members of the several committees have been, as a rule, well selected, many of them having special acquaintance with the topics they are to investigate. Unquestionably these men will be able to render valuable assistance in securing the passage of laws to improve the condition and administration of the

Little of importance was accomplished in the nearing yesterday on the charges against Disrict-Attorney Fellows. The case for the proseution was handled by members of the Com- when they demand a different policy, and thus es of Five in a manner that surprised no goes stubbornly on to disturb industry, to di-

they plunged into the business of cutting off 'nore. Colonel Fellows's official head. The most interesting incident of the day was Mr. Welling's attempt to get Colonel Fellows to go on the stand as a witness against himself. Evidently the young lawyer had anticipated much enjoyment in examining the District-Attorney, and, when the Colonel declined to submit to the process, the case for Good Government was quickly closed. These proceedings seem to be taken seriously by those participating in themat least by the self-appointed prosecutors.

Nothing more serious than delay, we trust, will result from the failure of the plan to have the election cases in this city placed in charge of a Deputy Attorney-General just as it was on the point of completion. Judge Ingraham yesterday dismissed the Extraordinary Grand Jury until January 7, and said that without a representative of the Attorney-General to prosecute these cases they could not be successful. There has been no more drastic criticism of the District-Attorney's office; and it was all the more telling because Colonel Fellows and several of his assistants were present to hear it. They expected to proceed with the business to be laid before the special Grand Jury, and were totally unprepared for the indirect, but cutting, rebuke delivered from the bench. Judge Ingraham told the jurors that in January there would be a Deputy Attorney-General to assist in the investigation; not a reassuring statement to John C. Sheehan and some other men in this town.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

The President has not heard of the elections last month, or considers it dignified to take no notice of an attempt by the people to reverse the course of their government. Whatever he would have recommended two months ago, or a year ago, he now recommends with a studied disregard of public opinion. True, his important recommendations are briefly stated, and at the end of a message which is almost wholly occupied with the multitudinous details of administration. But what influence he has is exerted to renew tariff agitation and to favor a reconstruction of the monetary system. With a stolid indifference to the popular decision, he proposes to thrust upon the country the very theories and measures which the recent elections have condemned. In effect, his message is a new declaration of war against depressed industries and trade.

The new tariff, he states, "needs important amendments," and he is "still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron on the free list." and argues at length against protection to American shipbuilding. He "would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duties in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law," and urges with especial earnestness the repeal of the extra duty on bounty-paid sugar, against which Germany protests. This part of the message will be heartily approved by those who realize how government has been dishonored by the sugar scandal. But, with a deficit confronting him, the President has only free coal and iron to propose, and refuses to consider any change tending to enlarge revenue by reviving industry. West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio have expressed their opinion about free coal and iron so clearly that Congress hears, if the President does not.

The much-heralded proposal to reconstruct the currency proves, upon examination, to be little better than a thinly disguised plan to revive the old Democratic State bank system. According to the President's recommendation, both State and National banks are to be allowed to issue notes without deposits of bonds, to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of their capital, upon depositing as a guarantee fund in legal tenders or new Treasury notes 30 per cent of their circulation, and making their liabilities on notes a first lien upon their assets, with individual liability of stockholders. But the President's statement does not provide for State banks the tax of half of 1 per cent for a safety fund, or the other tax of half of 1 per cent for expenses and official supervision, which it re Domestic.—Two employes of the Delaware and | quires of National banks, and these two items would make a difference of 1 per cent in profits on circulation in favor of State banks, does the President's scheme restrict State bank issues to notes of \$10 or over, which restriction would go far to render National bank circulation unprofitable. Moreover, all National Schaefer for \$5,000 began in Chicago. === | banks are to be subject to assessments pro rata in case one of them fails and its guarantee fund does not meet its note liability, a risk which would prove extremely dangerous, but no such provision is proposed as to State banks. It may be that the President has not fully or carefully set forth the plan he favors, but it differs in essential points, and in the wrong direction, from either the Baltimore plan or the one proposed by Mr. Rhodes, retaining all the defects of either, and seems expressly intended to break down National banks and substitute Democratic State banking by a surreptitious process.

The President's recapitulation of Department reports and recommendations is clear and extended, but embraces few new points of importance. It is noteworthy that he barely mentions the Hawaiian subject, which Americans cannot remember without a blush, but gives at some length reasons for withdrawal from en gagements with other powers in the matter of Samoa. The Nicaragua incident is treated, and the payment of \$450,000 to Great Britain on account of seal claims is recommended. Treasury receipts for the current year are estimated at \$424,427,748, and expenses at just \$20,000,000 more, an estimate which is sanguine enough, to say the least, as the total revenue for the last three months under the new law has been only \$64,596,000. In a strong and highly creditable paragraph, the President states the necessity of issuing bonds to meet the existing deficit, and, while urging better provision for that purpose, declares that bonds will be issued under the old law "whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and to save the credit of our country.'

Many will find it strange that the President does not urge important economies in expend iture, but recommends largely increased outlay in several directions, notwithstanding the deficlency of revenues. Thus he seriously discusses a proposal by the Agricultural Department to take a census of crops, acreage and quantities in farmers' hands each year at an expense of \$500,000, but the statistics now obtained from that source are almost universally discarded as of no value whatever. The recommendation of large supplies for the Navy has much more reason and is well stated, and in this direction, rather than any other, liberal appropriations appear justified. But they should be supported by a revenue system which builds up home industries and yields adequate revenue, in place of one which prostrates industries and yields a

The radical fault of this message is that it obstinately ignores the prostration of business by a change of public policy, and the incompe tence and failure of Congress to provide ade quate revenue, suggests no means of raising more money except by borrowing, and threatens renewed agitation for lower duties and a delicate and dangerous reconstruction of the currency system, at a time when business can by no means bear a further shock. It is the utterance of a man who will not see his own mistakes or the terrible mischief done by him and his party, who will not listen to the people

RANK PERJURY.

The first session of the Lexow Committee, after a necessary, though regrettable, recess, developed no extraordinary sensation but several interesting incidents. It was gratinying to find the committee in the same mood in which it adjourned, and Mr. Goff in the full possession of his rare and valuable faculties. The prompt appearance, also, of Father Ducey in cheerful disregard of an ecclesiastical prohibition added to the mild excitements of the occasion by suggesting the possibility that a priest and an archbishop may be on the list of future witnesses.

The testimony extracted yesterday was not of the highest importance in its bearing upon the main object of the investigation, but part of it ought to become the basis of action before a different tribunal. The witness Lewis was called to show whether or not public officials had guilty knowledge of a fraudulent license. If his testimony was not conclusive upon that point, it was upon another. He voluminously and categorically proved himself to be one of the most audacious perjurers who have emerged into public view during the whole course of this inquiry; and that is saying a great deal. Lewis acknowledged that he went before the Excise Board seven or eight years ago in the interest of the proprietress of the Hotel Tortoni and swore that he owned the business himself. in order that he might procure a license for the establishment. Every succeeding year he has gone through the same process, and at least once he has made an affidavit that he purchased the business in 1887 and has since conducted it for his own profit. He admitted yes terday that all this swearing was false, but said that he "had never looked at it in that way" and did not know what perjury was. That is to say, having perjured bimself annually for seven years for a consideration which has not, perhaps, been actually ascertained, he perjured himself still further yesterday by claiming that he did not understand what he had been doing.

In its menace to society and in the eye of the law perjury is an extremely grave offence; but it is almost never punished, and chiefly for that reason it is very prevalent. An extraordinary amount of perjury has been proved against witnesses in this city and vicinity within a year, but, with the possible exception of this man Lewis, they are probably not troubling themselves about the consequences. He appeared to be somewhat disquieted yesterday when his debt to justice was calculated in his presence, but we are sorry to say that he has good reason to console himself with the reflection that the authorities and the community will lose all interest in him so soon as he drops out of the Senate investigation. Yet he certainly ought not to be let off with the trivial discomfort of a public exposure. He ought to be indicted promptly, tried resolutely and punished severely. It is always absurd and discreditable to keep on the statute books a law which is theoretically rigorous and practically a dead letter, even when the matter it treats of is of small consequence. In the case of a perjurer prosecution and penalty ought to be swift and

Chairman Lexew set the nature and statutory consequences of his crime before the witness yesterday. Other witnesses of the same sort have received similar admonition already. is important that proceedings should be begun against them without unnecessary delay, in every case which offers a reasonable prospect of conviction. The prevalence of perjury and the immunity of those who commit it constitute a serious scandal, as well as a direct and farreaching injury to public and private interests.

WILLIAM BROWN HAS SOURED.

There is not probably anywhere on this island between Spuyten Duyvil and the Battery a more amiable man nor a man who more rarely loses his temper than William Brown; though to a casual beholder at first glance he does not look it. As a statesman his liberality, geniality and conviviality have endeared him to all hearts. There are districts in this town where the voters if they could have their way about it would have him running for something the year round, they are so fond of him. And if it was for an office that would take him away from home, they would vote for the other fellow just to keep William in close touch. The voters in the XIVth Congressional District gave an instance of that last January. That was the time when Mr. Croker selected William to run for Congress against Mr. Quigg and teach that young man a lesson. Having a sure thing, William wasted no time in stump speeches, but just went round "setting 'em up for the boys," cheering large numbers and inebriating some. "The boys" became so attached to him that they would not take the risk of losing him by sending him to Washington, but sent Quigg, who didn't "set 'em up for the boys," and consequently would not be missed.

It is also remembered that when, a few years ago, the Democratic party was in danger of disruption and the hopes of humanity hung trembling in the balance, on account of differences of opinion between Grover Cleveland and David Bennett Hill as to which was really the bigger man, William Brown gave at the Manhattan Club, at his own expense, a Reconciliation Dinner to both these great men, which, in the matter of cost and magnificence and fluency of fizz and terrapin and canvasback and such, has only been approached by the dinner which Mr. Henry Villard gave Mr. Cleveland on behalf of the oppressed poor who had been lifted to a great height of prosperity by that gentleman's election to the Presidency in 1892. At the latter dinner, it may be mentioned in passing, the Hon. David Bennett Hill was not a guest. The great qualities of William Brown's head and heart shone out quite resplendent at the Reconciliation Dinner. The pathos with which he dwelt upon the hardships of his early career, through which he had struggled with such such cess that he was able to give that kind of a dinner to that kind of men, was both softening and melting. Many guests unused to such a mood wept copiously into their own cups, diluting with tears the fizz which they drank at William Brown's expense to the health of William Brown. And it is believed by many persons that the remarkable affection of Mr. Cleveland for Mr. Hill, if it does not date from that hallowed hour, was so cemented and welded that nothing but the length of Pennsylvaniaave, and, perhaps, Mr. Thurber's solicitude for the President's gout, has kept them ever since from falling into each other's arms and stepping on each other's toes. The cordial co-operation of these two in the late election is doubtless due in a great measure to the amiable interposition of William Brown. But William Brown, as we notice with pain

from certain remarks of his last Saturday night at the monthly dinner of the Democratic Club, on Fifth-ave., has suddenly soured. This is the club, it may be remembered, which established its reputation for respectability and high tone a year or two ago by drawing the line on P. Divver, J., who was a candidate for member ship. P. Divver is not a member. The club is very select. On this occasion Governor Flower was expected to be present, but failed to ap pear. In his absence William Brown addressed the club, and it is reported that "his remarks attracted the most attention." After paying a

high compliment to our police, which he pro

nounced "the best in this country," and chal-

lenging any one to prove "that one dollar has

Parkhurst will be present," and added, "I am going, too." Continuing, he said: "I hate and despise a man who assumes to preach Christ from the pulpit and at the same time preaches that Tammany be damned. I say, Damn him! want nothing to do with him. Damn him! hate him?" This is unusual language at a dinner given by a club which draws the line at P. Divver; and, judging from his previous public utterances, his amiable character and his great reputation as a Reconciler, quite unusual for William Brown. We are surprised that William Brown should go on so. And in such a presence, too! Something must have happened to curdle his habitual kindness and sour his proverbial good temper. What is the matter, William? You ought not to "hate" anybody. and, even if you do, you ought to remember that this side of the Mississippi River it is not considered good form to "damn" anybody in publie. That is a Populist form of expression, Are you getting ready to run for something on the Populist ticket, William? We spurn the suspicion. No, no, William; stop hating and damning, and resume your old function of Reconeiler. It costs more, but it will make a happier man of you.

THE PLUM CROP. The plum crop is in danger. The cold snap of last Election Day has fallen on it like a deadly blight. Only heroic efforts on the part of these who hope to subsist in future on plums can save anything like a good supply to satisfy their wants. There is a daily increasing possibility that many gentlemen of most luxurious and exquisites tastes will be compelled to go entirely without refreshment from the public table or content themselves as best they can with political bread and butter, and even obtain that with the sweat of their brows. An era of plain living and perhaps high thinking appears to be dawning for the officeholder. Plums are not popular with the people just now.

The long-continued living on high fare has so undermined the constitutions of the greater number of the Tammany officials that they have forgotten that plain food and healthful exercise are at all possible. Most of them are canning what plums they happen to have on hand and planning to eke out as comfortable an existence as possible until the arrival of another abundant crop. The most noticeable exception to this rule is that of Mr. Ferdinand Levy, who for some time past has presided over the distribution of plums in the Register's office and performed that function with a generous hand which commended him to the good will of the fruit-loving boys. All his plums were ripe and julcy. The boys did not have to climb trees or work hard to obtain them. They just went around on pay day with empty baskets and went away with full ones. And, like other bad boys, they were quite ready with impudent answers for all who asked questions. That, at least, is the condition implied by Mr. Levy's statement of his future policy. "Many of the "employes here seem to think that their chief "duty is to come to the office and draw their "salaries. I propose to remove this impression," says the Register, and he adds: "Political pulls "won't go any longer, and I will see, too, that "every man in this office is polite to all visitors. There have been many complaints of rudeness "on the part of employes here, but I don't think "there will be any reason to complain in future." Hereafter the boys in the Register's office will do a full day's work from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and it is announced that there will be no further distribution of plums. Mr. Levy has evidently learned the lesson taught by the election of Colonel Strong. However lavish his previous bestowal of sweets, he realizes that they are no longer to be on the city bill of fare and he

proposes to keep up with the times. There is another set of boys who should learn the same lesson. They are laboring under the impression that the free-gift business is to be continued, only the Christmas tree is for another school and the plums and popcorn are to fill the pockets of children who toot the Republican horn. They have supreme contempt for reformers and say frankly that if they can help it the Republican party is not going to relinoutsh any of the spolls of victory for purely sentimental reasons. They did not join the school for sentiment or to learn morals and religion. The object of the attendance was to drive away the other boys from the tree and gather the plums for themselves. Conse quently, they object very decidedly to any diminution in the fruit supply. One of their spokesmen says that an officeholder is not a wage-earner. He receives his salary for hold ing his office, not for the work he does, and he is entitled to it whether he works or not. This is proved by the fact that men have drawn salaries when they have spent a whole year in fall. "You cannot," exclaims the boy, "get the "same amount of work out of a public place-'holder that you can out of a wage-earner in a private business enterprise, for the same rela-"tionship of employer and employed doesn't ex-Perhaps it does not. But the average voter is not inclined to look at officeholding in that light. He cares no more for Republicans than for Democrats who take his money for services they do not perform.

ROSTON BOOKKEEPING.

We will now make Boston a present of her system of bank bookkeeping and pay return freight and charges on it. It is a Yankee notion for which there is no further market here. It was rather smart of Boston, no doubt, to try to embarrass the money operations of New-York with this device and let its financial pretensions down a peg or two. It operated pretty well for a dozen years or so in the Shoe and Leather Bank, but it is found out now, and if we are to have a foreign system of registering deposits and checking off payments we will import one from Chicago. Chicago is rather tricky in some things, but it would never treat us like that in a bookkeeping scheme. It must not be supposed that Boston employs its own system. Not a bit of it. That is, for export and use among her rivals. It may pretend to employ the formula now made famous in its banks, but that is only a subterfuge. It keeps privately another set of books so crossbarred with checks and safeguards that whenever a clerk goes wrong the alarm-hell over the cashier's desk goes off immediately, and the directors and constables are at once called in. It is well known that the president of every Boston bank in good standing sits on the specie reserve during the day and is replaced at night by a private watchman connected by telephone with the City Hall and Police Headquarters, and who is glued to the deposit with saddlers' wax and melted off with a blowpipe in the morning. People who conduct banking operations in this

way are not likely to use such a bookkeeping system as the one which they have given a name to and cracked up as a labor-saving device, cheap simple and efficacious. Oh, no! The revolving brass codfish on the top of the State House would smile on all points of the compass at such a suggestion. We like to speak well of Boston when we car

and have always done so when occasion permitted, but this plan of bank bookkeeping which she sends out to cities which have never given her any provocation for the sole purpose of cutting down their surplus and making them sing small-it is really what Artemas Ward would call

There must be a resolute and unsparing hand in dealing with the numerous useless offices which have grown up in the State government during the many years the Democrats have been

one acquainted with the reckless way in which minish revenue and to anger the people still tioned casually that he had been "invited to a in absolute control. Of course the temptation will they planted into the beautiful that he had been "invited to a in absolute control. Of course the temptation will be a planted into the beautiful that he had been "invited to a in absolute control. Of course the temptation will be a planted into the beautiful that he had been "invited to a in absolute control." acceptable to the people of the State. No office should be maintained which has not a useful purpose to subserve. To effect the desired reforms will require courage and determination.

> President Caveland has Congress 'en his hands' again. Poor man! But then that isn't the only thing he has to worry him nowadays.

> There will probably be nothing more thrillingly dramatic in the proceedings of the present session of the Lexow Commission than the spectacle of Police Commissioner Sheehan taking the organization by the nape of the neck and shaking it until it howls for mercy and agrees to give him that longdelayed vindication. There isn't a "living picture" in town that will bear comparison with that

It is a good thing to get rid of the dead wood in the District-Attorney's office. But it is far more important to get rid of the head of the office himself.

Inasmuch as Hoke Smith has requested the Civil Service Commission to place several large lists of Interior Department clerks in the classifled service, it is safe to assume that he has got the places all filled with Democrats who will hold over when President Cleveland makes way for his Republican successor, March 4, 1897. Hoke Smith is a spoilsman, but he is adorned with a thin but clever and deceptive veneering of re-

Ward McAllister ventures the important opinion that the Republican party will be thrashed out of its boots in 1896. The general opinion is, however, that McAllister knows a good deal more about cooking ducks than he does about the drift of the Nation's destiny.

It was scarcely necessary for Senator Sherman to make a formal denial of the report that the President had asked his assistance in formulating a new system of currency reform. The idea that a past grand master in the science of finance like Mr. Cleveland would seek the co-operation of an untried greenhorn like John Sherman in any such enterprise is rather too glaringly preposterous to be seriously considered.

The rejoicing of some of the Democratic organs over the success of the recent issue of bonds is amusing. It is much as if a man who feared that his credit was bad should succeed in borrowing half a dollar, and then go around trying to show that the increase in his indebtedness meant

Dr. Parkhurst is right in saying that, although we have got rid of Tammany, eternal vigilance will continue to be the price of !!berty in this city. Happily Mayor Strong's term will extend over three years, a period long enough to enable the reform forces to establish themselves so thoroughly that they cannot be moved. But this can only be accomplished by the adoption of wise measures and good organization on the part of the Anti-Tammany forces. There are enough voters here to beat Tammany every time, but they must act together as a init in order to be effective.

William F. Sheehan is understood to have reconsidered his decision to establish himself in New-York City. It is certainly to the credit of his clearness of perception if he realizes that this is not a particularly healthy place for members of the Sheehan family just at present. The passing of a law to purify the public

schools of this city and take them out of politics will not be the only duty of the Legislature of 1895 on the school question. The election of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction will devolve upon it Three years ago the Democratic Legislature refused to continue in that office Mr. Draper, whose administration had been acceptable, and superseded him simply because it was desired to give an office to a Democrat when the Democrats had the opportunity. So. Mr. Crooker, of Buffalo, was chosen, a man who had received his training in educational work as a henchman of William F. Sheehan. There is no reason whatever for keeping a person in the office who is totally out of place in it. The Republican Legislature should take pains to select as Superintendent a man of intelligence and good qualifications, who will lift this department to the level which it formerly had. In no sense should the office be regarded as a political one. It should be filled with the sole idea of improving the educational work done in the State.

On the 6th of last month the people passed a vote of lack of confidence in the Democratic party, and they did it with thundering emphasis. The Democrats who assembled in Washington yesterday should feel in duty bound to keep this fact in mind during the next ninety days.

PERSONAL.

The Tribune was in error in saying the other day that the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke is not to deliver the Lyman Beecher lectures at the Yale Theologi-cal Seminary this year on account of ill health. He cal seminary this year of account of measurements in the best of health and is doing his quota of work. His appointment to the lectureship was originally for last year, and was given up on account of his absence in Egypt. It was then arranged that Dr. Greer should deliver the lectures this year, and Dr. van Dyke received the appointment for next

The late President McCosh used to tell the follow ing story about the days when he was one of the active champions of the Free Church movement in "Often I would be forbidden to set foot in a town, such was the hostility. In one place, after trying in vain to get a hall or a vacant los on which to preach, I sat on my horse by the roadside and delivered my sermon to the crowd, calling on all good Christians to come out and be separate from the oppressive State Church, and asking those who might be so moved to remain. A decent man and his wife stopped and said: 'We desire to man and his wife stopped and said: 'We desire to go with you, but we are in service and our masters threaten to turn us off if we have anything to do with the movement.' 'And who is your master?' 'Sir John Gladstone, who lives yonder.' 'I shall call up and see him to-night.' I went, and while walking through the grounds I met a noble-looking young man reading a book and deeply absorbed in thought. Asking his name, I was told that it was Sir John's son, William Gladstone, a rising young man and a graduate of Oxford. I saw his father and carried my point with him, and his two servants were the nucleus of a flourishing congregation which was gathered in that place.' It is said in Boston that Mr. James J.

the celebrated French artist, has entered a monastery of a most severe order. His water colors, "The Life of Christ," which were exhibited last year in the Champs de Mars, created a sensation, and were considered among the chief attractions of the exhibition. Some years ago Tissot was exiled from France for being a Communist, but when it was France for being a Communist, but when it was afterward explained that his object in joining was in case of revolution to protect the Louvre and Luxembourg galleries, he was pardoned by the Government. He returned to Paris and fitted up a handsome studio on the Avenue des Bois de Boulogne. He has given the last few years of his life entirely to his water colors of "The Life of Christ," spending several months of each year in Jerusalem. Reproductions of these works will be issued in a year of 80.

James E. Watson, of Rushville, Ind., who defeated Objector Holman for Congress, will be one of the youngest members of the House. He has been a politician and debater from boynood. He lost the nomination for Secretary of State last June only twelve votes. Much of his popularity is due to is prominence in the Knights of Pythias and the Epworth League. During the campaign he made says "The Chicago Tribune," "are seven townships where the people are all Germans and densely rural where the people are all Germans and density forms, Many do not know 200 words of English. They still wear wooden shoes, having a little factory to manu-facture them. Watson went to these people and dressed as they did. He put on the fatherland shoes and talked in German. Holman's great hold with these unlettered people was his demagogy. Watson determined to beat the old man at his own game. The people took to him and crowded his meetings. The people took to him and crowded his meetings. His eloquence was a treat and they determined to give the young man a show. Holman had a plurality of 3,681 votes, which Watson turned to 45 the other way. He is now being lionized by the entire State, and his admirers are already predicting that he will be the next Governor of Indiana." MME. NORDICA IN DEMAND.

THE SEIDL SOCIETY WANTS HER AND THE OPERA MUST HAVE HER.

The Seidl Society of Brooklyn has been inform that Mme. Nordica cannot sing for the society on Monday evening next. A contract was made in September for her appearance, and on November 19 Mr. Seldl was assured that she could sing, so the programme of the concert of Wagner music to be given was issued, with her name on it. On Saturday word was received that Mme. Nordica was to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House on that evening. The following letter was sent to Mrs. Langford, president of the society, by Henry sohn, who had made the contract:

Dear Mrs. Langford: Nordica arrived, and I saw her. So did Grau, who told me he cast her for opera December 10. Nordica admits that she accepted your concert before she signed with Grau. She is therefore legally bound to keep her engagement with you. I sent Nordica's cablegram of acceptance to Mr. Seidl to show to Mr. Grau. We have done a straightforward, honorable deal with Mme. Nordica, and expect her to keep her contract. I think you had better either see or write to Mr. Grau about the matter. Mrs. Langford wrote to Mme. Nordica to the of-

fect that she was expected to keep her prior engagement in Brooklyn, but her agent replied that she was sorry, but Mr. Grau said she could not Mr. Grau offered to send some other singer to take

The Executive Committee of the Seidl Society met yesterday afternoon and decided to give its er programme at its concert as announced. and to have a largely increased orchestra. It was further decided to retain William C. De Witt, ex-Corporation Counsel, to act for the society in the matter of Mme. Nordica's alleged violation of her

matter of same. Nordica's alleged violation of her contract.

Mr. Grau said last night that such a contract as the present one with a singer for an appearance in opera always took precedence of an engagement to sing in a concert. When the opera season was first arranged it was thought that it would be possible to let Mme. Nordica go to Brooklyn for this concert, but the delay of the ship in which she came had compelled a readjustment of the operas, and her services at the opera house on Monday would be inshould have happened; he was willing to oblige the Seld! Society in any way possible and he would let them have any member of the organization who was not needed at the Metropolitan on the night of the concert.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER

IT WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY NIGHT AT DELMONICO'S. Preparations for the annual dinner of the St.

Nicholas Society are practically completed, and on Thursday night the big room in Delmonico's will be filled with men, wine, song and music. The dinner is always arranged by the stewards of the society, and is an affair of such importance that every viand which is to be served is, at a "tasting dinner" held by the stewards one week before the regular dinner, carefully tested by them, and so the stewards get two dinners, and they "chuckie" if such dignified men as the stewards of the St. Nicholas Society ever condescend to "chuckle"-when they attend the tasting dinner. No outside nortal is ever allowed at this "tasting dinner," and it was only by accident that a Tribune reperter arned last night that such a rite was ever cele brated. But it was, and the reporter saw on the list" (the word "menu" is not allowed by the St. Nicholas men) the "range" of dishes which are to be served and the brands of wine which will tickle the palates of the vigorous descendants of those who settled in New-York "a long time ago" when they meet on Thursday. For the present this list must remain a profound secret, but here are some anticipatory facts about the feast. Chauncey M. Depew will preside. He is the presi-

dent of the St. Nicholas Society, and he will probably make a speech. Joseph H. Choate will also speak, and Thomas Nelson Page will also try to see what he can do. Frederick J. De Peyster will make a speech. This is positive, and men attending the dinner are advised to listen. C. C. Beaman and George A. Morrison, the latter president of St. Andrew's Society, are on the last of speakers. Eugene Van Rensseiaer will escort Mr. Depew to the chair, and Mr. Choate will be led to the slaugater—of "canvas backs"—by Edgar De Peyster. The room will be decorated with flags. The banner of the society will be hung between the American hag and the colors of Holland. When the speaking begins six solemn negroes in old Continental unform, with yellow stockings, will impressively bear in the big golf "rooster" of the society. This will be placed in front of President Depew, and the fun will begin. ably make a speech. Joseph H. Choate will also

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The first of the Monday cotillogs this season took place at Sherry's last night, and, as in previous years, was a great success. The guests were re-ceived by Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay and Mrs. John H. Screven. Informal dancing was begun about 10:30 o'clock and kept up for about half an hour, when John T. Wainwright began the cotilion, dancing with Miss Elizabeth King. There were no favors. Supper was served in the lower ballroom at midnight. Each subscriber to these dances receives eight cards for each of the cotillons, and she is required to invite five men, so that last night there was no lack of partners for the young women. The patronesses of the cotilions, Philip J. Sands, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. Louis Delafield, Mrs. Gouverneur Mor ris, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Maturin Delafield. Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. William B. Beek man, Mrs. C. R. Huntington, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Henri R. Barbey, Mrs. George Bilsa Mrs. McKim, Mrs. C. W. Ogden, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Lee, Mrs. Frederic J

Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody gave a large tea yester-day afternoon at her home, No. 15 West Tenth-st. for her daughter, Miss Anna Rutherfurd Peabody, who received the congratulations of several hundred people. Mrs. Peabody assisted her daughter, with a number of the latter's young friends, including Miss Screven, Miss Edith Speyers, Miss Fannie Watts, Miss Mary Kearny, Miss Beatrix Davenport, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Rita Morris, Miss Cornella Robb, Miss Schroeder, Miss Heien Edwards, Miss Caroline Lee and Miss Constance Satterice.

ings," which were so popular among fashionable New-Yorkers last year, took place in the large ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday morning. There was an excellent programme. The musical attrac-tions were Mile. Libia Drog, of the Metropolitan Opera House; Miss Martina Johnstone, the Swedish violinist, and Signor Ancona, of the Opera House, Orton Bradley was at the plano. Mile. Drog sang 'Sognai' from Tessarin and "Libro Santo" by Pin Johnstone played the "Romance" by Swendsen and the "Ballade et Polonaise" by Vieuxtemps, and Signor Ancona sang a selection from Leoncavalle and "Chant Arabe," by Bemberg. The audience showed its appreciation of the artists by vigorous applause and many recalls. Among the man well-known people present were Mrs. James A Burden, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mrs. George B. &

weil-known people present were airs. James Burden, Mrs. Lisha Dyer, jr., Mrs. George B. 66
Forest, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, jr., Mrs. Frederick D. Grant. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. William B. Rockefeller, Mrs. John King, Count. Franz von Bismarck, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict, the Marquis de Villalobar and Miss Louise McAllister.

Several débutantes will be formally introduced to society to-day at teas and receptions given in their honor for that purpose. Mrs. Philip J. Sands will introduce her daughter, Miss Edith Sands; Mrs. George Hoffman will present her daughter, and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones will give an entertainment in honor of her daughter. Other incidents to day include a luncheon by Mrs. Fellowes Davis, in honor of Miss Alice Hastings, of Boston; a dinner party by Mrs. Charles Wetherbee at the Buckingham Hotel, and a dance by Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, at their home in Fifth-ave. The marriage of Miss Julia Draper, daughter of Frank E. Draper, to I. Chauncey McKeever, will take place on Thursday in the chantry of Grace Church.

It is announced that the marriage of Miss Potter.

take place on Thursday in the chantry of the Church.

It is announced that the marriage of Miss Potter, the younger daughter of Bishop Potter, to William H. Hyde, the artist, will be celebrated in Grace Church on Monday, December 19.

At the Manse, Dobbs Ferry, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Thornton M. Niven, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, officiated at the marriage of Miss Isabel T. Niven to Amos Parker Wilder. A reception followed. Miss Charlotte, a younger sister of the bride, attended her, and E. McClellan, of Schnectady, a classmate of Mr. Wilder at Yake, was the best man. The reception was largely attended by friends from New-York and adjoining places, and by the people of Dobbs Ferry, to whom the father of the bride has been bound in pastoral relations for twenty-eight years. The young couple will make their home in Madison, Wis., where Mr. Wilder is Editor of "The Wisconsin State Journal."

LORD ABERDEEN SPEAKS TO TALE MEN. New-Haven, Dec. 3.-The Earl of Aberdeen, Gov. ernor-General of Canada, was the guest of the Yale faculty this afternoon, and visited the unversity buildings in company with President Dwight and Professor O. C. Marsh. In the evening he addressed members of the university on "C Lafe." The meeting was crowded, and the was warmly received. He treated of various of student life, comparing the university system of America and England, and speaking of practical value of sports in college life. He orimended strongly a change in the football which, he thought, should make the game